minster, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, gent., not hav-

minster, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, gent., not having the fear of critics before his eyes, and being thereunto moved and instigated by a certain familiar and restless spirit, called Genius, heretofore, to wit, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on divers other days and times during the said year 1855, and during the year 1857, at the city of Westminster aforesaid to wit, in the city and county of New York, made, composed, indited, wrote, printed, and published, or caused and procured to be printed and published, in a succession or series of numbers, and in pamphlet form, divers papers, loosely stitched, called and known by the name, appellation, or denomination of the Pickwick Papers."

I might add here with perfect truth, that these papers are known as the Pickwick Papers, throughout the civilized world; but as without this averment the indictment would not be formal. I felt constrained to admit it. It is a fact, however, which will enter into our consideration in determining the guilt of the accused, and the degree of punishment. I proceed with the indictment:—" And that the said Charles Dickess, otherwise called Box, during the years aforesaid, and on divers days and times in every subsequent year, to the year 1811, inclusive, by the means, intervention, and agency of divers subordinate persons, called editors, publishers and booksellers, to wit, 5,000 editors, 10,000 publishers, and 20,000 hooksellers, caused and procured the said Pickwick Papers, to be reprinted and republished in a great variety of shapes and forms, to wit, in newspapers, weekly journals, magazines, pamphlets and books; and that the said Gharles Dickens, otherwise called Box, during the years last aforesaid, in a diction to the copies sold and distributed in the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the continent of Europe, caused and procured by and through the said Pickwick Papers, weekly journals, magazines, pamp

aforesaid, and throughout the United States, in reading and studying the said "Pickwick Papers," have not only experienced many strange and various emotions, and been subject to sudden and violent changes of mood, feeling, temper and thought." I now come to the grawamen—the real offence—the serious part of the indictment—all the preceding being merely formal and introductory. "But the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths a foresaid, say that a large number of persons in the State of New York aforsaid, to wit, 200,000 persons, and a much larger number of persons in other parts of the United States, to wit, 500,000 persons, in reading and studying the said "Pickwick Papers," have been seduced, deceived, deluded and cheated into the pursuasion, conviction, and belief, that the said pretended Pickwick Club, was or had been an actually existing club, and that the events, incidents, adventures, and scenes in the said Pickwick Papers described, had actually true and living persons. Whereas the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, say that the several matters, things, events, incidents, persons and characters in the said Pickwick Papers contained, are the sole product of the fancy, imagination and invention, prompted, directed, and chastened by the observation and judgment of the said Charles Dickens, otherwise called Boz, and that no such club as the said pretended Pickwick Club was ever formed or existed, and that no such events, incidents, adventures, and scenes, as in the said papers are described, ever took place, happened, or occurred; and that the persons whose actions and discourses in the or existed, and that no suca events, incidents, adventures, and scenee, as in the said papers are edescribed, ever took place, happened, or occurred; and that the persons whose actions and discourses in the said papers are related, were not, and never have been, actual true and living persons, with the single exception of one Samuel or Samivel Weller, whom the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforessid, say they verily believe to be a real person now living in the city of London, to wit, in the city and county of New York aforesaid. (Great cheering.) And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, further say, that the said history or narrative in the said Pickwick Papers contained, and the events, incidents, adventures, scenes, persons and characters aforesaid, so far from being, as is commonly asserted and believed, real, genuine, authentic and true, are all, each and every of them, with the exception aforesaid, wholly, absolutely and altogether feigned, fictitious, fabulous and false. Mr. Keanedy gave—

"The Clergy of New York, who allure to brighter worlds and lead the way."

Mr Bellows said the pulpit needed no better bul-

Mr Bellows said the pulpit needed no better bulwark than the writings of the author by his side. He

"Our Vernacular Tongue-The English Language.

wherefore the Grand Jurors aforesaid, on their onths aforesaid, present and charge, that the said Charles Dickens, otherwise called Boz, now or late of Westminster aforesoid, in making, composing, inditing, writing, and in printing and publishing, or causing to be printed and published, the papers so called the Pickwick Papers, as aforesaid, and in causing and procuring the same to be re-printed and re-published, vended, sold, circulated and distributed as aforesaid, with the intent not only to cheat, deceive and delude the subjects of the Queen of the United Kingdem of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects of the several Kings, Princes, Potenthe subjects of the several Kings, Princes, Poten-tates and Powers on the continent of Europe, but with the further special and wicked intent to cheat, deceive and defined the good citizens of this State, and of the United States, has been and is guilty of with the further special and wicked intent to cheat, deceive and delude the good citizens of this State, and of the United States, has been and is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity." [The reading of this document, and the admirable, witty and humorous running commentery of the speaker, which gave so much additional point to it, was frequently interexpted by great laughter and vociferous applause, particularly from the Mayor and the Judges. Halleck roared again till he was red in the face; and even the salemm and sorrow-stricken face of Bryant was at one time seen to assume the shape of a smile.] Mr. Lear continued—I am quite sure there is more present who will deny that the document I have read is remarkable for its brevity; it is not burthened with two many words, but is brief and concise. I am willing to admit, however, that there is a defect in the last clause of the indictment, in not charging that these of nees were committed to the evil example of all persons in like manner offending. But these words were left out by design; they could not be inserted in truth. The grand jurors had no knowledge of any other such offender; and it was though by all of them, as well as by myeelf, under whose direction this indictment was found, altogether opposible that the ecample of the accused would or ever could be imitated (Loud cheering). I have already said that you have heard only one count of the indictment. (Langhter). There are four others, relating to Giver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Master Humphrey's Clock, or the Old Curiosity Shop, and Barnaby Rudge. But they are the same as this common avernment, it is quite unnecessary to read them. They would wearry without instructing you. (Cheers) All, then, that now remains, is to proceed to the trial, convettion as that these proceedings shall be exceedingly expeditions—we shall soon despatch him. (Roars of langhter). Now the autho

in which the Speaker Islaed.) have a clause to meet this particular case; they have declared that when a person is silent when arraigned on an indict spent, his silence shall be considered a plea of not guilty, and shall be considered a plea of not guilty, and shall be considered a plea of not evidence shall be considered in support of the charges—for where charges are of public notoristy, it is a weil established rule of law that the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges after the individual of the charges are of public notoristy, it is a weil established rule of law that the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges after the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the presence of wirmesses is not required; and such is the character of the charges at the part of the class of the character of the charges. Cheers.) And if there are any present who do not possess that knowledge and conviction, they will perhaps excuse me in saying that they have hardly any right to be here, and certainly none to sit as Jurors. (Lond and the where he did, on account of the carly printers, the spelling or and it have been for the carly printers, the spelling or and it has not been they in the start of the defence; and it will be sometimes paid to his great grandather, who was a warfund the part of the defence; and it will be sometimes the charges and it has not been they in the start of the class of the charges are of the carly o

of laughter). Fourthly, the accused will not be allowed to say a word in his own defence; either to deay, excuse, or palliate the charges (Laughter.) This may be thought by some a harsh proceeding; but it is directly the reverse. It is from motives efthe purest charity to the accused that I shit his month. (Roars of laughter and applause.) For we know, gentlemen, that if he were permitted to open his mouth, every word he would utter would only tend to confirm your conviction of his guilt, ard the truth of the charges against him. (Laughter and cheers.) I am now to state the sentence yeu shall pass upon him, when you shall find him guilty, which I see you are impatient to do. (Cheers and laughter.) That sentence will be, the exaction from him of a solemn promise, to be given to our president at a fitting time, that he will not repent; but during the residue of his natural life, and as long as he shall continue inspired by the genius which has hitherto possessed him, he will to the extent of his abilities, continue to repeal and argravate his offences. (Here the laughter and cheering lasted several minutes.) This may sound as a strange judmgment in the ears of some; yet upon a very slight consideration, its propriety is manifest. For it is clear, that it is only by exceeding his past offences, that the accused cas ever hope to efface the memory of what he has already done. (Tremendous cheering.) We will now proceed, gentlemen, as I have sunk the character of public prosecutor into that of juror, in common with you all, to render our verdict. All must follow my example. And first, gentlemen of the jury will please to rise; (here the whole company except Boz rose—he looked round, wondering how the joke was to terminate) the prisoner. (Laughter.)—The quest on for you to decide is, whether Charles Dickens, alias Boz, is guilty of these charges or not (Here one promiscuous gentleman who had long been trying to burst, and overcome either by his enthusiasm or the wine, roared out in a stentorian voice from the lower end

and increiore 1, as the youngeas member present, begin by saying, "Charles Dickeas—guilty, upon my honor." (Roarsof laughter, turnultuous cheering, and promiscuous drinkiog, which lasted several nimutes.)

The Pres dent then called upon Mr. Hone.

Mr. Hons said that the road which had recently been so much travelled, appeared to forbid his travelling any other. The rough places were smooth, the scenery appears uninteresting—the forest trees are laid low, and the rugged inountainsmade smooth. Nor did he complain that, like Boaz of old, the harvest had been reaped—but that, unlike that respectable Moabitish damsel, they had left no sheaves to gleam. Boston had now the first taste of everything—they were the first to greet the star of England's nobitity—and they were first to grasp the hand, and welcome "Nature's nobleman." Mr. Hone complimented Boston very highly, and then went on to say that they were assembled to do honor to one who has made us laugh with Maatalini, and cry with little Nell; who has made our karckles itch to beat the throat of the monster Quilp, and our arms to be throws around the neck of Sweet Bolly Varden, made us disgusted with Lynch law, as practised by Lord George Gordon's followers, and thrilled us with delight at the ticking of Master Humphrey's Clock. (Cheers) Honceforth we will not quarrel about boundary lines, for there is not a line Boz has drawn that we wish to cancel. The right of search is conceded, if it be confined to the Pickwick Papers; and McLeed was not mave welcome to go than Boz is to come. After paying a high compliment to the Pickwick Papers, the poetry of Halleck and Bryant, Willis's Letters under a Bridge, and the letters by Sea and Land, from the redoubtable Jack Downing, which, even in this changeable weather, are not to be succeed at, he said that all these were bound up in one volume, printed on the hot pressed pages of the human heart, and bound with the strong binding of good fellow-ship—and that for this work at least we ought to take out a copyright. He conclu

"The Republic of Letters—Having mankind for a constituency, it invites all the world to share the rich blessings it bestows." D. S. Kenneny made a few remarks, and toaste

the clergy, which was replied to by the clergyman.

His Honor the Mayon being called upon made a
few remarks, and gave a toast complimentary to
Mr. Dickens' peculiar style of writing.

Vice Chancellor Hoffman sent as his sentiment,

being unable to attend in person—
"The Pilgrimage of Genius to other lands; bringing costly gems to enrich the foreign shrine, and gathering wild flowers to adorn the domestic altar."

The following volunteer was read by the Presi-

"International Copyright - It is but fair that those who have laurels for their brows should be permit ted to brows on their laurels." By C. MATTHEWS—"International Copyright-The only honest turnpike between the readers of th

two nations."

By Mr. Bronson—" Master Humphrey's Clock—
Though it goes on fick, always in good credit."

By Mr. Bronson-" Master Humphrey's Clock — Though it goes on tick, always in good credit." By L. Garronn Clark, Editor of the Knicker-bocker-" The Health of Sergeout Talfourd-Who stands aimid the tribe of our later dramatists like an ancient Grecian statue in a gallery of modern casts."

By R. 11. II — The Works of our Guest-Like Oliver Twist, Weak for more."

Mr. Davis, at the request of the President, read letters from Governor Seward, but no toast; he also read a very amusing letter from Major Jack Downing, wherein the Major says the reason Boz went to Boston first, was because the city was named after his grandfather, that the old way of spelling Boston was Boztown.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee-for the Dinner to Mr.

WATHIRGTON, Feb. 15th, A. D. 1842.

There is nothing in natur would tickle me so desperately as to be able to go on to York and eat dinner along with Mr. Bor.—but I can't no how and no way in the world, and the Cap'ing thinks it best that I wait here till Mr. Bor comes this way, as he wants me to take a share in shaking hands at the white house.

There are very few folks nown-days who desarve to receive mane civilities than he does on the score of gratitude.—for few folks now living or dead, have done more to scrape the sains of the wicked—to plead the causes of the destitute and suffering, and to nail to the counter, like a bad penny, the hard hearted and selfish.

As to larning and book study no matter how much a man has—if he keeps it all to himself and looks and feels wise, he is of no more use to his fellow critters than a miser who stores away his gold in an old stocking. But if he tells what he knows and thinks, and puts it into such shapes as let young and old, high and low, understand and be instructed by it—then be is entitled to gratitude, and I hope he will get his tull share on't, especially as he aint likely to get any thing else, so long as some of our folks understand "copy-right"—to mean "right to copy."

There is one class of writers that I and the Cap'ing

right to copy."

There is one class of writers that I and the Caping There is one class of writers that I and the Caping have a shecking bad opinion o:—it is them chaps who think there aim sickness and sorrow and hard times end in this world, and so they turn to and rile up folks, and make muddy water betwist them, and are never so happy as when they injure better people than themselves, and being ashamed to sign their own names to their dirty work, clap down "Britus," and "Cato" and "Nebercadnezzur" and "Judas Iscariot," and other oil Romans and foreign lugens. The Caping and I keep our eye on these chaps, and when we know who they are, they may as well look for a frost in June as an effice; but when they use their pen in grubbing up tangled briars and making the path clear for a happy journey through life, the Caping is sure to remember them. You see how it was tother day, in that appointment to Spain, he asked no questions, just wrote down the name of "Geof try Grayon" as narral as putting on his mittens. So there is no telling yet how soon I may stand a cheme to get a post oface or a land office as a reward for my long labors.

I did hope that Mr. Dez would come into the state do an East, so as to take a look at Downingville, and hag at the country at sunrise; but I suppose he thought that the land trut when the land the did on exercise.

fory.
I am sorry to hear that Mr. Pickwick and Samivel Vel I am sorry to hear that Mr. Pickwick and Samivel Veller havint come out with Mr. Boy, especially Samivel for I wanted to see him amzingly, and have a chat with him. I think there is as much left in that critter as has yet been thrashed out of him; but that is saying a good deal before such a man like Mr. Boy, who can put his rake on a stubble that others havegut before him, and carry off more clear corn than the first respers. I see that Mr. Boy let the old clock rundown at hum. If he is willten, I'll lend him one I bought of Sam Slick—it's a wooden one, but can tick as loud as if it was all brass, and will run a plagy long while if well worns up. If there is in apare hole, to stick in another toast without slarming folks, as Oliver Twist did when he asked for more, please scrouge in the following:—

more, please scrouge in the following:—
"The Quill—May the ink it sheds in the cause of truth and justice (and in goo! old Anglo-Saxun lirgo) wet in the priming of the war gun, while its feather end tickles the nose of the bad passions of all creation into good humor and happy smiles."

Mr. Dickens retired at half past 12 o'clock; all the company had left at half past one o'clock. There were a number of volunteer tousts, which we did mense éclat, and reflects the highest credit on Mr Gardner, on whom alone devolved all the details of the dinner from first to last.

Mr. DICKENS AT HARTFORD .- The following is the toast offered by Mr. Hamersley, the president of the Dickens dinner at Hartford, which called Boz:"The Health of Charles Dickens. - Blected by the world's

"The Health of Charles Dickens.—Elected by the world; suffrage to an elevated station in the great republic o letters; his fame is written on the heart, and the head ap proves the record."

The following poem, written by Mrs. Sigournes for the occasion, was read at the table by Mr

"Welcome! o'er the ocean blue, Welcome to the youthful West, Ardent hearts, and spirit's true, Greet thee, as a favor'd guest.

Well our Mother-land has taught us How to honor those whose skill From the realms of genius brought us Varied treasures, at their will. And her children would not be False to her,—or cold to thee.

And that Mother-land hath shown us How the stranger's heart to chaer; By her hearth-stone she hath plac'd us. There to learn her lessons dear; Of such fair example, we Would not forgetful be.

On our lips, her accents linger,
In our veins, her blood doth run.
And a heaven-born faith inspireth
Child and parent both as one;
So we breathe, with spirit free.
Love to her, and love to thee."

The Hon. J. M. Niles, in the most sensible speech made on the occasion, in our humble opinion, uttered the following eloquent and beautiful sentence:—

"Like the angel of God, who, in the days of the patriarchs, went out to break bread with the herdsmen beneath the tree, when gening utters the voice of humanity, it is as the voice of God breathing through the people, and meets a ready response from every heart."

Mr. Bancroft, of Boston, was invited to be present, but was obliged to decline the invitation, which he did in a neat letter, concluding with the following sentiment, which, he says, he borrowed from Schiller:—

which he do has a sale letter, concluding with the following sentiment, which, he says, he borrowed from Schiller:—
"Graius, kindling with right affections; it can hold the millions in its embrace, and throw a kiss to the whole world."
During the hours of speech making and toast-drinking, says the New England Review, the ladies inspired the occasion by their presence in the hall near by. Many a bright eye glistened, and many a beautiful face glowed with raptures, as the successive sentiments occurred. There was one that wept. The mention of those sweet chetubs who are so very very dear to her heart, and which she has left behind her ma lar distant land, called up a thousand associations, and awakened a mother's love. She wept—who would not under such circumstances. The health of those little babes, the offspring of the illustrious guest and his partner, was drank, and a mether's sympathies were touched—we mean Mrs. Dickens. The compliment was a grateful one, and it was gratefully received.

Before Judge Hammond.

Before Judge Hammond. Before Judge Hammo dented in the annals of cruelty. At Matanzas, although so sick that he could hardly stand, he was set to slushing the masts. The Captain remarked to the mate—the d—son of a b—he don't half work there—at which the latter took out his knife, cut off a piece of rope, went up, and beat the plaintiff most severely, standing on the rigging, and giving him IS or 20 blows. The man begged for mercy, and said, "Oh, Mr. Harding, what have I done that you should treat me in this way?" He was wantonly placed in the boat at Matanzas, and made to pull her alone, the captain steering against him, although others were pierent—and the captain stenek him at times with a gue, also the boathook, and jubbed him with an umbrella, because he did not pull harder. He was also placed before the mast, and scade to clean muskets, and such, although at the time sick and vomiting. The plaintiff was not a sailor, and did not ship as such. One morning, during the voyage, he was sent up to overhaul the bunting. Not knowing what it was he caught hold of arope, and cried out to the mate, asking if that was it. The latter swore roundly at him, and said, "I will learn you," when he went aloft and kieked Honell 15 or 18 times over the head and face with his thick deek hoots, by which he was severely injured. At another time the captain and mate sent him to the main-royal yard, when one of them took hold of the 'arboard and the other the starboard braces, and shook the yard, with the view apparently of knocking him off, and the crew expected every minute to see him dashed on the deek. He appeared to have been saved, as it were, only by a miracle. They would set him to pumping, when the ship did not require it—compel him to walk the deek for several hours as a soldier, with a long duck musket, and cry out every little while "all's well," much to their amusement. One day the mate struck him over the arm with a billett of wood, when the blood gushed out through his jacket, having struck an old wound. They put him one time on the poop with a broomstick,

esived. Captain Serieber is a native of Germany, and the Captain Serieber is a native of Germany, and the plaintiff born in England. The excuse in defence was, that the man was lazy, and refused to do his duty, &c. The case was not yet given to the Jury at a late heur last night A sealed verdict will probably be rendered this forencen.

For plaintiff, Messre. Burr and Benedict. For defendant, Mr. H. Nichel.

The testimony was not completed till a late hour.

defendant, Mr. H. Nichol.

The testimony was not completed till a late hour on Friday evening. The respective counsel then summed up in an eloquent and impressive manner. After a clear and foreible charge from Judge Hammond, the case was given to the jury, who in a short time returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, viz., \$3000 damages and 6 cents coats.

With one exception, this is the largest verdict ever given in the Marine Court.

SUPPEME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—
THURSDAY, FFR. 17, IS12-No. 44. Charles Patterson, appellant, vs. Edmund P. Gaines et ux.
The argument of this cause was continued by Mr.
R. J. Brent for the appellant, and by Mr. Key for

Rights of our Fishermen.—The Nova Sections have sent a petition to the English government, asking that American Fishermen may be prohibited from passing through the Gut of Canso, on the ground that in doing so, they come within the limits prescribed by the treaty, and that the passage in question is not a common highway, but an inland sea.

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sunday, February 20, 1842.

New York Lancet, No. VIII. The number of the Lancet issued last Salm Ds. ALEX. H. STEVENS' second Lecture on Diseases of the Rectum-equally interesting, humerous and scien-.ific. as the first Dr. Morr's Lecture on " Mumps."

Sangery.

History of the Bittle between the rival schools of Medicine in the city of New York.
"The Spicidal Mania."
Jefferson College, Philadelphia.

Reviews of Ramsnorrom's Midwifery, and Luron's

Dr. Piekwick Snodgrass, of Baltimore. The Crosby street Clinique.
Great operation by Dr. Warnen, of Boston.

Post-mortem examination of a Thomsonian Victim, by rofessor Williams, of Deerfield, Mass. Annual Report of Dr. C. B. Archer, the Coroner

New York, &c. &c. &c.
The Lancer is the cheapest and best medical journal in America. It has already nearly 3000 subscribers. Price 63 per annum, paid in advance. Single copies 6; cents.

Boziana.-We shall publish to-morrow a beautitully printed pamphlet, containing all the anecdotes, incidents, movements, &c., connected with Boz since his arrival in New York, including the whele account of the Great Boz Ball, all the wood cuts, a new likeness of Boz, the speeches, &c., at the Great Boz Dinner on Friday night, &c. &c. Price only 64 cents.

The Boz Mania, &c:

We give to day a full report of the speeches which were given at the great Boz dinner on Friday even-ing last. In our daily edition of yesterday we gave Boz's speech, (repeated also to-day) and in our weekly we gave the capital one of John Duer, with sketches of the other speakers. In relation to the speech of Judge Betts, one of our corps of reporters, Mr. Win. H. Attree, took the liberty of describing it in a style that we entirely disapprove. It was disre-spectful to the Judge, who is a very worthy man, contrary to our views of good taste and good feeling-and we have accordingly struck the description out of our report to-day.

In reference to our report of the two principal speeches of the occasion—Dickens' and Duer's we have only to say that our report is the best given in any of the public prints. A copy of the " Herald," containing the speeches, was sent to Mr. Dickens, and he returned them, expressing his highest encomiums at its remarkable accuracy. Only a few verbal alterations, of no importance, were made by

him to our verbatim report.

With this dinner closes, we believe, the Boz mania in all its public manifestations. Charles Dickens's measure of popularity is now full. He has been surfeits and fits of sickness, which will require several weeks to get over. After that revival, he intends to take his scrip and hat, and go along among the "highways and byways" to find out, very quietly, the characteristics of American society and American life.

We congratulate Dickens on his escape- and we trust he will be very careful hereafter how he commits any more offences against the vanities of hi cotemporaries. Hesticks, however, to his opicions of an international copyright, from his first speech to his last. We like this feature. It indicate a specie of the real bull dog character, which every person can appreciate.

Moving of the Waters-Another Administra-

On Thursday evening last, the friends of the Pre-sident were invited to assemble for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the course pursued by him, and of sustaining him in his administration -The meeting was characterized by great harmony and determination to uphold the President. Col J. H. Adams, one of our best and most efficient citizens, presided, and Wm. Hillyard, Esq., acted as Secretary. Col. Adams offered a series of recolutions, which he had prepared, and which were sub sequently unanimously adopted. They were drawn up by the chairman, and in a concise and lucid man-ner, vindicated Mr. Tyler from the attacks of his foes, and they most cogently urged upon his friends the duty of sustaining him in his administration. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. O'BRIEN, Dr. DEXTER, WM. HILLYARD, and others.

In Philadelphia, also, the movement in favor of the present administration is maturing very rapidly. On the 22d instant, Washington's birth day is to be celebrated by a great public dinner by the friends of the like kind are beginning to be seen. The friends of Henry Clay are also busy organizing in all our great Atlantic cities—sometimes in the shape of clubs
—and sometimes in the form of balls and beautiful women.

Thus it seems that the friends of the present administration and the next presidency are already be fore the people. So far as we have seen, the follewing candidates are in the field :- First, John Tyer ; second, Henry Clay ; third, Martin Van Buren ; fourth, Thomas H. Benton; fifth General Scott sixth, James Buchanan; seventh, General Cass; eighth, Col. Richard M. Johnson; ninth, Captain Sturgis of the Revenue service Boston station There is so difficulty in making a choice.

ATROCIOUS LIBELS ON THE COURT OF OFER AND TERMINER.—The "Courier and Enquirer" copies the whole batch of libels first published in the "Commer-cial Advertiser," with additional and malicious charges of its own; and what is equally remarkable, the "Daily Express" has done the same thing

on the same day.

From this simultaneous action, on the part of these Wall street prints, it seems that the libellous movement springs from a secret and comprehensive purpose, in certain prints, the object of which is to bring one of the highest crimical tribunals of the

State into disgrace and contempt.

The nature of these libels is the most atrocious that ever was conceived. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the discharge of its public duty, inflicted a heavy fine on a mere jeu d'espril, which was sup-posed te contain some disrespectful allusions to two Judges in the Court of Sessions. But here is a portion of the press, calling itself respectable, openly and violently assailing the motives, conduct, and decisions of the highest criminal Court, and most outrageously making charges that, if true, would lead to the most deplorable consequences. Can any thing be more calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt than such charges against the integrity of a Court of Justice, coming openly and boldly from that portion of the press that calls isself respectable and decent ?

It is time, that the public tribunals should take no Ge of the shocking and demoral zed acts of the Wall street prints-acts which they daily and weekly perpetrate, under the corrupt mantle of party and partizanship.

The tribunals of justice ought not to be brought

into the arena of libellers, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury now in session to take up this question, and to see that justice be done to all classes of society and to every element of good government.

Our Navy -Is it not strange that our ships of war are sent to sea every month scarcely without a single Paixhan gun on board? Suppose, whilst our vessels, thus unprepared, are a thousand miles from home, a war should be declared? Could they cope with British vessels of equal size? Certainly not Four broadsides, roal Paixhan broadsides, would knock them into a cocked hat.

No LIKENESS AT ALL -McDougall, miniature painter, 11 Park Row, has published what he calls a lithographic likeness of our face and bust. It is a highly respectable failure, for it looks nothing like

LAST PROM BOSTON .- Harden & Co. arrived yester lay with Boston papers of Friday evening.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1842. In the Assembly, to-day, the number of petitio presented did not equal the average for the las

week. They were principally for relief to Thomsonian physicians—for the relief and in relation to change of location of the New York and Eric Rail Road; that a law may be enacted providing for the redemption of broken bank notes, and to supprese

Ma. HATRAWAY called the attention of the judicia-Mr. Looms remarked that the committee had

determined to report a bill on the subject, but had not yet desided as to the details.

The flouse in committee of the whole then re

umed the consideration of the bill providing for a one day election. The question then recurred on the amendment of

the amendment of
Mr. Humpher, proposing to allow prisoners on
jail limits the right of voting, and to provide that a nan might go from one town to another on election without being liable to arrest. It was debated a ength, but the arguments were in substance, on ooth sides, the same as those advanced in the pre-

vious discussions.

Mr. CRAMER alluded to the unprofitable discusion which this bill had already drawn out, and remarked with great pertinency, that their constitsents did not send them here to discuss the elemenary principles of democracy and republican gov

tary principles of democracy and republican government; they understood that subject probably as well if not better than we did. They sent us here to remedy evils alleged to be inflicted by our predecessors, and all they wanted was a short basiness session. More action and not so many professions of love for the dear people was what was required. After further debate by Messrs. Baker, Lomis and Davezac, when the question was taken and the amendment voted down.

Mr. Townsens moved to strike out the section providing that the register and county officers of the city, should be chosen at a general election, remarking that in the city of New York, great inconvenience was experienced in making up the tickets, &c., on account of the general, national, and county officers being elected on the same day, as great and important questions were often thus merged in mere local ones. This was a subject of great complaint on both sides. By striking out this section this would be avoided. It was voted down.

down.
Mr. Townsend moved that Monday be substituted for Wednesday as the day on which the election should be held. It will be recollected that his colleague (Mr. Swackhamer) had already introduced league (Mr. Swackhamer) had already introduced a resolution recommending Congress to make the national election on the same day throughout the United States, and as some thirteen states had already adopted Monday for that day, this object would thereby be the more easily accomplished. This was objected to on the ground that Monday would not always come within the provisions of the constitution requiring the election for electors to take place within 30 days of the first Monday in December. It was lost

the constitution requiring the rection are executed to take place within 30 days of the first Monday in December. It was lost.

On motion of the speaker, the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, instead of Wednesday was fixed upon as the election day. Some other amendments were adopted, one of which was intended to provide for the case of a vacancy occurring before a special session, in case such session should be necessary in relation to the apportionment soon to be made by Congress. The bill, which is very long, has undergone a great deal of amendment; indeed it is almost impossible to keep track of them, so many of them have been proposed and rejected. After it has been gone through with it will undedubtedly be reprinted as perfected. It has and will undergo the most rigid scrutiny, and cannot but cover the whole ground and give general satisfaction. In relation to the district system, the speaker said that he had constitutional scruples as to the right of the legislature to restrict or to preseribe the limits where a voter should be permitted to vote.

Mr. Casanes could see no constitutional objections Mr. CRAMER could see no constitutional objection

to this district system. This objection struck at the very vital principle of the bill; if the district system could not be created, it had better be aban-

Mr. Simmons considered that where a right was Mr. Simmons considered that where a right was vested in a man, the regulation of the exercise of that right was not to be considered as a violation of it. He considered that a settled principle. Pending the discussion of this position the committee rose and reported.

In the Senate to-day, the bill in relation to certain insolvent incurance companies in the city of New York, was read a third time and passed. The greater part of the day was occupied by General Root in a speech on the everlasting repudiation resolutions.

The river, as was expected, is closed to-day, and I send this by stage. The weather however is grown rather milder, and it is probable that navigation will be resumed in a day or two.

The governor's party comes off this evening, and from appearances and preparations it will doubtless be a great affair. The greater part of the members are invited.

be a great aftair. The greater part of the meant are invited.

A worthless scapegrace, son of the present U. S. Secretary of State, was on yesterday arrested on a charge of forgery committed in your city. His examination was to take place at the police office to day. The result I have not been able to lears.

Our city has been seized with a mania for aportant of afterneth. Several attempts have

ing, and feats of strength. Several attempts have been made by various persons to walk the 48 hours, but without success. Another bet has been made of \$25 that there is no man who can come forward and eat a pound of mush and sailk every hour for 24 consecutive hours; to eat no more or no less than a pound in each hour, and to take no medicine or any thing of that sort. This afternoon a great horse race is to come off on the Troy road—the third avenue of this city—for \$400 a side. Races are of daily occurrence on this road; indeed it has long been little clee than a regular course. Next week a great foot race is to come off.

CAYE ULCISCAR.

CAVE ULCISCAR.

Harrisburg.

[Correspon lence of the Herald.]
HARLISBURG, Feb. 15, 1842. The Bank Bill-Prospect of Resumption-Change of Position by the Political Parties, &c.

The Bank B.Il was taken up this morning in Senate, when Mr. Gibons, moved to amend by striking out all after the word provided, in the first section. and inserting :

out all after the word provided, in the first section, and inserting:

"That no benk under the provisions of this act shall be compelled to pay out in gold and silver coin over and above the amount paid to any stockholder, officer or agent of such bank, a greater sum during any period of sixty days than five per cent on the amount of their capital stock, actually a d in. And providel also, That it shall be the day of the cashiers of the several Banks of this Commonwealth, to keep a correct list of the amount of specie paid out, when paid and to whom, which list shall be kept open at the banking house, for the inspection of all persons who may desire to examine it, and which list shall be verified on oath or affirmation, by the said officers, on the first Monday of every month, under the penalty of \$500, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now recoverable, one half for the use of the county in which said Bank may be located."

This was discussed pretty warmly for some time, when a division of the question was called for to end with striking out. The latter part of the section was then siricken out, when the motion to insert met the most decided opposition. It was discussed up to the hour of adjournment without any vote having been taken. The whigs and several of the democrate declare they want nothing but a resumption, and that immediately. There is scarcely room for a doubt

taken. The wings and as veral of the democrats de-clare they want nothing but a resumption, and that immediately. There is scarcely room for a doubt but that this amendment will be negatived, and it is highly probable that when a bill passes it will be for an immediate resumption, though the Lord only knows when that bill is to pass, or a resumption to take place.

knows when that bill is to pass, or a resumption to take place.

Within the last few days there has been a most perfect change of position, by the parties in the Senate. The whigs and anti-masons are out in opposition to the banks, and are demanding a resumption as the only means of saving the country, while the democrate, who have ever been so loud in their professions of hortor and antipathy to the banks, are found defending them most valorously, and using all their energies to advance their interests. This however is nothing strange, 'Tis only another evidence of the truth of the saying—

"Men change with fortune, manners change with climes Tenets with books, and principles with times.'

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[Correspondence of the Heraid.]

HARRISHUMO, Feb. 16, 1842.

The Bank bill has been discussed this day at length, but no vote has as yet been taken. The debate has been warm and animated, though principally on one side of the question. I am more than ever inclined to believe that the amendment proposed to the first section will be rejected, and that if the bill p asses at all, it will be requiring an immediate resumption.

diate resumption.

No mails have been received here from the eartward to day, owing to a heavy fall of snow that fell
last night, and which is still falling, having reached
he depth of 14 inches. 13- Who married Captain Shinley t Who mar. ried Captain Shinley ? Can any body tell? Once-

twice.

New Music .- " Womao," a beautiful song, a sung by Mr. Braham with distinguished success, and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. James Gordon Bennett; the music composed by Alexander Lee. This is one of the sweetest songs recently published, and is printed on beautifully perfumed paper. It can be got at 201 Broadway. Atwill is the greatest pub-isher in this city in his line. Music on perfum ed paper is all the go now.

Buds and Blossoms -Ripe strawberries were picked on the 22d ult. in St. Augustine, Flo. Last week there was a damson tree in full blossom at Ellicott's Mills, Md. Farmers in the western towa of Oaondaga were ploughing their grounds on the 17th inst.

WAR UPON MEXICO .- The Louisiana Legislature have unanimously requested government to declare war sgainst Mexico. The resolution was virtually to that effect.

WIND'S RESISTANCE.-The curs running over the Esstern Railroad were actually stopped by the force of the wind last Thursday. They had full steam on at the time.

As OASIS IS THE DESERT -The city government has been paying off its bonds, to mature in March next, in advance. When will Mississippi play trumpe?

ARMING -One hundred men are now employed on the works at Fort Adams, Newport, R. 1.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS -The patriots of 76 are fast dropping into eternity. Free G. Parker, one of them, aged 87, died in Bucksport, on the 10th instant. More ABOUT THE CHARTER OAK -All the cargo

and the baggage of the passengers of the steam boat Charter Oak has been saved. The passengers werein Providence last Friday evening, and in Bos-A NEW AND PROMISING DEBUTANTE .- A very love-

ly woman and an excellent actress, Mrs. Seymour, appears to morrow night at the Park, in the new tragedy of Nina Sforza; for which great preparations have been made. We cannot say anything more effectively in favor of this lady, than by giving the following just remarks from a Philadelphia pa

per:—
On Wednesday, the tragedy of Nina Sforza, by the Rev. Z. Troughton, was produced. It has been highly and deservedly successful in England—there are abundant beauties both in the language and situations. Mrs. Seymour (the lady whose readings have been so much admired.) appeared for the first time as Nina. She has the advantages of youth and great beauty, and we should imagine the character was written expressly for harrarely have we seen a more perfect representation, and regret that we have not space to give some extracts.—Her innocent expression of love for Doris, and hatred of his false friend, Spinola, were most excellent, and called forth long and loud applause—the tears shed by so many bright syes were the best teat of the (fleet produced)—her performance throughout was marked with discrimination and judgment, which were fully appreciated by one of the best audiences of the season.

Look our row your Pocker Books.—The Washington Temperance Society hold a temperance meeting at officer Stephens' Triangle, on the Points, this morning, (Sunday) at ten o'clock. The crowd will be great, and as all the financiers, professional gentlemen, pigeons, and investigators of that vicinity will be on the ground, those who attend from euriosity must keep an eye to their watches and pocket

books. Who married Captain Schinley?
The Time it out of Joint.—The hands of the City Hall clock have for the last several days been running a race against time; the hands fronting the Park have taken the lead during the week, and beat all the others at the coming out on the even hour, some ten or fifteen minutes; those on Chatham street point are second best and the others nearly neck and neck. In fact the clock has presented as many dif-ferent periods of time as there are dials on its face.

ferent periods of time as there are dials on its face. Who is the regulator l What is the matter? Who married Captain Schinley?

A PAOTARCTEN MERTING BROKEN UP — During the last several days a "protracted meeting" has been protracted night and day at the African Church, corner of Leonard and Church streets, and during the alarm of fire last evening, some mischievous requeinformed the members of two or three of the companies that were proceeding to the fire, that that building was in flames in the inside. They hastened with all speed, arranged themselves opposite the doors, the water was passed into the hydrant pipes, were completely flooded with Manhattan water before the fact was fairly discovered that the churca was not on fire. The parties concerned, we understand, will all be arrested for thus breaking up this protracted meeting.

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT — The counterfeit sfive

A PERFECT COUNTERFEIT - The counterfeit five dollar notes of the Tradesmens' Bank of this city,

recently put in circulation, are so well executed as to deceive the best judges of bad money, and also some of the officers of the bank of which it purports to be an issue. Look out for them.

Fire —The alarm of fire in Brooklyn on Saturday morning about 1 o'clock, proceeded from the burning of the iron foundry of Mr. Atwater, at the corner of Bridge and Plymouth streets. It was entirely consumed, and the owner is but partly insured.

The alarm immediately after, in this city, was caused by the burning of an out huilding in the rear of the premises occupied by Wm. Cowan, as a horse bazaar, in Crosby street. Not much injury was committed.

COMMITTEE.—About two o'clock another broke out in the stable of Patrick McCormick, in the rest of No. 69 Leonard st. near the corner of Church. Four horses, several cabs and the whole contents of the building was destroyed. McCormick's loss is nearly \$1000, only a small portion of which was in-

horses, several cause and the whole consists of the building was destroyed. McCormick's loss is nearly \$1000, only a small portion of which was insured.

Conomen's Ikquests —The coroner held several inquests yesterday. The first was on the body of a man named Lawrence Kelly, aged forty five years, who died in a sudden manner at No. 4 Catharine slip, on Friday afternoon, from a fit of apoplexy. He had been a free drinker for a length of times, and in the end fell a victim to his intemporate habits.

The second was on the body of Sagah Elizabeth E2bert, wife of Wm. Egbert, Jr., who died suddenly yesterday from the effects of a disease of the langs. She was about twenty-seven years of age, and had been rick for a length of time.

The coroner also held an inquest on Friday evening on the body of an elderly man named Amaziah Blakslee, a native of Connecticut, who has been practising as a homospahtic doctor for some time past, at 232 Bowery. His room presented a scene of wretchedness rarely seen, and the conclusion of the jury was that he had died from the want of proper food and attention.

MORE ALTERED NOTES.—The improvement in the art of counterfelting and altering bank notes, keeps full pace with the explosions of those institutions. Yesterday John Sharp entered the store of John Switzer, 163 Chappel street, and after purchasing a pair of boots, offered in payment a note purporting to be of the denomination of \$10, on the Eagle bank of Providence, but which had been altered from a \$1 note of the same bank. He was arrested and committed.

The xxw Police System —What has become of the long contemplated new organization of the Police Department? Is it fully exploded? Are we never to have a preventive salaried police instead of the present obnoxious system under which those officers must wink at the perpetration of crimes to obtain a living. Who married Captain Schwaley?

"The Science" Department is in Fully exploded? Are we never to have a preventive salaried police instead of the present obnoxious system under whic

Supper Dicease.—A young man named Peter Swain, who resided with his mother, No. 32 Ludlow street, left his home yesterday morning as usual to proceed to his place of business, in the lower part of the city, and before proceeding half, a block fell in the street in a fit of apop cxy, and died before he could be conveyed to the place he had previously left. Sudden indeed is death, and therefore all should be ready.

Court Calendar - Monday. Superior Court.—Nos. 76, 92, 85, 37, 86, 57, 87, 169, 106, 183, 180, 52, 151, 198, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 122, 123, 140, 142, 143, 147, 150, 1\*2, 153, 156, 156, 156,

161, 163.

COURT OF COMMON PLRAI.—Part I, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Judge Ulshoeffer.—Nos. 1, 273, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 279, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25. Second part, 4 o'clock, P. M. before Judge Inglis.—Nos. 2, 273, 4, 274, 6, 8, 10, 11, 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 26, 29

Circuit Court.—Nos. 211, 312, 315, 270, 296, 292, 216, 317, 320, 107, 318, 321 to 329 inclusive.